

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
APRIL 25, 1931



Fanny Bunand-Sevastos

Young Greek-French painter and Feminist, an exhibition of whose paintings with sculptures by Angela Gregory is being held at the Arts Club, 2017 I Street, Washington, D. C. The exhibition will close on May 2. Miss Sevastos is a member of the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party and is Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women.



Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,
by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY,
Pennsylvania.

American Women's Responsibility

OUR good friend Dr. James Brown Scott of the Institute of International Law has very kindly granted us permission to reprint excerpts from a letter recently received by him from Sr. José Matos, member of the Council of the League of Nations from Guatemala. It will be recalled that Sr. Matos introduced the resolution in the Council which resulted in the creation of a special committee of women to advise the Council with regard to the question of women's nationality.

Dr. Brown had written Sr. Matos commending his valiant action and the letter came in reply:

"Paris, March 24, 1931.

"DEAR PROFESSOR AND DISTINGUISHED FRIEND:

"I had the honor and pleasure of receiving your kind letter of the 12th instant, which I hasten to answer in order to express my most sincere gratitude for the favorable way in which I seem to stand in your estimation.

"I really did nothing extraordinary in supporting a just and legitimate claim of the different women's organizations of the entire world especially of the Inter-American Commission of Women, part of our Pan-American Union. Now that the Council of the League of Nations has taken this initiative, the women's views can make themselves known concerning the future work on codification, in the very important matter of nationality and equal rights for human beings regardless of sex. But I can and must tell you, in all truth and with genuine pride and satisfaction on my part, that what was achieved at Geneva, was due to the constancy and firmness of the American women. Maria Verone, President of the French League for Women's Rights, wrote in the newspaper *L'Oeuvre*, that 'The great feminist victory recently obtained at Geneva is due in large part to the tenacity of American women. We must not forget this and may it be an example to us.' * * * *

"Your very affectionate friend and sincere admirer,

(Signed) "JOSÉ MATOS."

The confidence expressed in American women by Sr. Matos makes us more than ever happy to be his allies in the courageous and far-visioned fight that he is leading for Equal Nationality Rights in the World Code. It also must make us realize deeply the responsibility that rests upon us, namely the duty to carry on to the end.

The Farce of Restrictive Legislation

ON another page of this issue we present a summary, prepared by Burnita Shelton Matthews, of the laws in the various States pertaining to the prohibition of employment to women for certain designated periods of time before and after childbirth. These laws constitute the vaunted "maternity legislation" which in the opinion of our antagonists is of such immeasurable value to the human species.

A practical consideration of these statutes, however, discloses the fact that they are utterly without value to the women whom they profess to aid.

When the Consumers' League in 1911 first began agitating the question of maternity legislation, the Factory Investigating Commission of New York State sent out a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining suggestions from representative employers, labor leaders and citizens. Among the questions asked was this: "How should the employment of women be prohibited immediately before and after childbirth?"

According to Bulletin No. 66 of the Women's Bureau which gives the history of this legislation: "The wording of the question required a suggestion of method of prohibition rather than advisability of such legislation. It may have been this requirement that led to the paucity of the answers. Of the forty-five persons who replied to the questionnaire, in whole or in part, only three tried to answer this particular question. One, a city health officer, advocated prohibition of employment during pregnancy and for one year thereafter; another, a layman, suggested prohibition three weeks before and three weeks after childbirth; and a third, at one time labor commissioner, gave the only answer to the question of method by suggesting a fine for the employer who knowingly employed a woman immediately before or after childbirth."

We very much wish that the questionnaire could have been directed to us for we should have found this question a pleasure to answer.

Let the State compensate mothers as it compensates soldiers for their sacrifices for the nations welfare and prohibitory legislation will no longer be necessary.

Fanny Bunand-Sevastos Exhibits at Arts Club

FIRM technic and a modern point of view meet in the work of Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, young Greek-French painter and Feminist, an exhibition of whose paintings with sculptures by Angela Gregory is being held at the Arts Club, 2017 I Street, Washington, D. C. The French Ambassador and Mme. Claudel were present at the opening of the exhibition on Sunday afternoon, April 19. In spite of her youth Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos has been the subject of distinguished critical appreciations, and has exhibited in Paris at the Salon des Tuileries every year since 1927.

"In the work of Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos," said Thibault-Sisson, "youth triumphs brilliantly in the flower as in the figure." She is a niece of the famous sculptor, the late Antoine Bourdelle, under whose personal direction she studied during the last four years of his life.

In her uncle's studio, from early childhood Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos has known the companionship of artists and writers. Anatole France and Pierre Mille form part of the group. Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos' mother is a leader in feminist activities

in France and was for years the editor of *La Revue de la Femme*, and her father was noted for the flexibility and brilliancy of his literary style.

The critic Julia in *La Pensée Francaise* said of the work of this young painter, in whom youth, beauty, and exceptional talent are so harmoniously blended, "Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos exhibits a portrait of remarkable freshness. She has a keen sense of that inner personality which animates the gaze; of spontaneous artistic qualities which have made her divine from the outset what others are long in learning; so that one perceives in her a charming naiveté allied to an art already sure of itself."

M LLE. BUNAND-SEVASTOS has been for some months in the United States painting and at the same time taking active part in the Feminist work of the Inter-American Commission of Women, of which she is executive secretary. She is also vice-chairman of the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party.

"I feel," Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos exclaims, "that Feminism and painting are

two different facets of the modern spirit. It is the same light refracted from different planes."

An interesting group of sculpture by Angela Gregory which is being exhibited with the paintings of Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos has also attracted much favorable critical attention. Miss Gregory is the only American who studied under the personal supervision of Bourdelle. The honors that she has won include several scholarships, awards, and medals. In 1928 she was appointed sculptor for the two-million-dollar Court and Jail Building for the Parish of Orleans. This appointment, the only one of its magnitude ever given so young a woman sculptor in this country, resulted in Miss Gregory's demonstration of the artistic soundness of her conception of Bourdelle's theories of the relationship of sculpture and architecture. A member of an old and distinguished family of New Orleans, Miss Gregory is both a distinguished artist and a most charming young woman. She is, like Mlle. Bunand-Sevastos, a member of the Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party.

"The Very Same Old Story"

By Ruby A. Black

IT is the same old story, the story of the discharge of married women to make places for men and likewise for unmarried women. It is a discrimination based on sex, for nobody would think of discharging married men in time of depression to make way for unmarried men and women. But we have to keep on telling the story, and protesting against it, and showing the falacies on which the custom is based until the story is no longer true.

It happened in 1921, and probably in every economic depression before that. It happened in 1930 and is continuing to happen in 1931. Unless women keep battling until final victory is won in a permanent guarantee of equality, it will happen in the next cyclical depression, and in the next, and likewise in the technological improvements and the consolidations which cause unemployment as well as periodic depressions.

It is probably happening with more ferocity and more disastrous results now than in any previous time, for there are more married women working and more with families dependent upon them.

Racine, Wisconsin, and Haverstraw, New York, are the latest towns from which reports have come of the discharge of married women teachers. Four women who have taught in the Racine schools more than twenty years were dismissed. Their husbands have jobs, so the Board

of Education fired them, and will probably engage much less experienced teachers.

According to the *United Press*, information collected by G. S. Loomis, superintendent of the Kenosha schools, shows that married women are not employed as teachers by most Wisconsin cities. Thirty-five city school systems reported that they do not employ married women as teachers. Twenty-three of them said married women are as efficient as unmarried teachers, and only four said married women are less efficient. Eighteen cities said they drop a woman as soon as she marries, and twenty reported that they did not act at once. Two reported that they gave notice. Reappointment of women who marry is denied in thirty of the cities replying to the questionnaire. Twenty-three cities reported that exception is made when the married woman is the family breadwinner on account of her husband's incapacity, while eleven reported that they make no exceptions.

THE first reported result of the resolution introduced by Assemblyman Carlton Mauthe and adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature was the following note at the foot of an announcement of the Bureau of Personnel announcing an examination for a position open as stenographer at Stout Institute:

"It is hoped that married women who are not dependent upon their own resources will refrain from competing in this examination."

The Mauthe resolution simply expressed opposition to the employment of married women by the State. It did not have the effect of law.

The only ray of intelligence on this subject coming from Wisconsin recently is an *Associated Press* story dated April 10 which reports that Washington Island defeated its town treasurer, L. Gunnlaughon, and elected his wife. Mrs. Gunnlaughon's name was not on the ticket, but the citizens wrote it in, saying that she did the work of town treasurer, anyhow, and ought to have the title and its emoluments and do the job officially, since she had been doing it unofficially anyhow. The vote was 82 to 50.

PUBLIC people, however, are more and more seeing clearly on the subject. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, said in an interview with the *United Press* dated April 6:

"One cannot separate people on the basis of sex in the question of production and consumption. Each has a part in the arrangement of modern capitalistic society."

"It is ridiculous to place women in a separate class when considering means of relieving the unemployment situation,"

she said in discussing the suggestion that married women whose husbands are employed turn their jobs over to unemployed men.

"To determine whether the employed married woman's income or that of the girl who lives at home where others in the family are working, is essential or not, we should have to set up a board of inquiry with power to hold hearings to determine the facts.

"If every one of the 12,000,000 women in the United States gainfully employed should stay in the home for one day, as once suggested, society would face a problem far greater, far more serious, than its present trouble."

DOROTHY DIX, well known newspaper writer, in her column dated April 6, said on the subject:

"The constitution grants to each and every citizen of these United States 'the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' which certainly must include the right to pursue the illusive dollar, since there can be neither life, liberty nor any happiness unless one has money enough to supply one's daily needs.

"This being true, it would seem that there could be no discussion of a woman's right to work and earn an honest living, no matter what her marital state, whether she was a wife or an old maid. Such, however, is far from being the case, and no modern problem is more hotly and bitterly debated than the right of a woman to follow a gainful occupation after she is married.

"Naturally, the single women are the chief opponents to the business wife. They consider that they should have a monopoly of all of the jobs and that when a girl gets a husband she should go out of the store or the office into the kitchen. She has a man to support her, they say, and should relinquish her pay envelope to some woman who has to provide her own bread and butter.

"Furthermore, they contend that the married woman does not need to work and only does so to provide herself with

gewgaws, or because she would rather sit at a mahogany-topped desk than bend over a gas range and a washtub, while they work because they must either work or starve.

"Many employers take the same view of this subject and not only refuse to employ a married woman, but dismiss a girl, no matter how competent she is, as soon as she is guilty of committing the crime of matrimony. They also hold that a man should support his wife and that no woman should work outside of her home.

"HUMANITY being what it is, it is easy to see why the single women want to cut down competition by excluding the married women from the business world. They have their point, which is selfishness and self-seeking, but the employer's objection to married women is not so logically taken. It is based on a sort of lop-sided galantry and sympathy for the unmarried woman, and a theory that every man is a sturdy oak that is able to support a clinging vine, and this theory does not always work out in real life.

"For under modern economic conditions all that thousands upon thousands of men can do is to support themselves. They are fine and worthy, but they have no gift or talent that would ever turn them into Napoleons of finance. Nature did not make them go-getters. They will always be plodders, and these men must either forbear marriage altogether or put it off until they are middle-aged before they are able to support a wife unless the woman keeps on with her job after marriage, and contributes to the family income.

"To prevent this sane and safe solution of the marriage problem by forbidding a woman to work after she is married is not only unthinkable cruelty; it is a monstrous crime, because it is a thwarting of natural impulses, it is a blighting of love's young dream. It is forcing young people, who would gladly take each other openly by the hand and walk the clean high road of honorable marriage into taking to the devious byways of illicit rela-

tionships that lead to ruin for them both.

"I want to say as emphatically as I can to employers that when they refuse to let a girl go on with her job after marriage, they are aiding and abetting immorality and making themselves responsible for much of the loose living among the young people of today. And this is no theory of mine.

"It is an actual fact gained from hundreds and hundreds of troubled young girls and boys who tell me that they are in love and would like to be married, but the young man is not making enough to support a wife. It will be years before he can hope to have his salary grow to a place that will enable him to take care of a family alone and unaided. The girl is also making a fair salary. If they could pool their earnings, they could marry and be happy and comfortable together and live decent, clean lives, but they can not marry because if they do she is automatically fired from her job.

"IN other days when the code of morals was stricter than it is now, they waited. They went through the tragedy of the long-drawn-out engagement, five, ten—sometimes fifteen or twenty years—of the hopeless waiting that made the heart sick, that saw youth fade away and the thrill and glamour go out of love and sometimes brought two tired and disillusioned people together at last at the altar, or that ended in nothingness.

"But we had as well face the fact that the modern young people do not succumb so meekly to fate. They will not waste their youth in waiting. They want their happiness now, not in some dim future. They want their kisses while there is still thrill in them. They want their mates while they are still young and ardent, and they are going to have them, honorably if they can; dishonorably if they must.

"So whether a woman is permitted to work or not after she marries is not only an economic problem. It is a moral problem. Consider that, you employers who turn a girl off if she gets married."

A Woman Preventing Crime

IT'S quite a job, this directorship of the Bureau of Crime Prevention of the New York Police Department that Henrietta Additon has taken on her shoulders. Miss Additon heads a staff of 200 men and women, and is the only woman in the United States to hold such a position.

The work of her bureau, which is not yet a year old, is delicate and difficult but tremendously important. Of the work, Miss Additon says:

"Commissioner Mulrooney has started one of the most progressive branches of

police work today, that of crime prevention. It is just as much the work of the police to prevent crime as it is now that of the Fire Department to prevent fire; of a health department to prevent the outbreak of contagious disease. The old concept that a policeman was to wait until something criminal was done is passing.

"First of all, an intensive study will be made to determine the causes of juvenile delinquency. Certain districts of the city will be selected for surveys. They have been indicated by the New York Crime Commission in a general way. The gangsters and gunmen of today undoubtedly

began as boys in the street, leaders of little gangs. I do not know much about Jack Diamond; I intend to learn more. His first conflict with the law seems to have been when, at the age of 17, he was sent to a reformatory. What of the years before? His parentage, his surroundings?"

Miss Additon was born near Atlanta, Georgia. She early became interested in sociology and charity work and, while a student at the University of Pennsylvania, was a volunteer visitor for the Associated Charities. After her graduation in 1911, she held many responsible positions, in-

cluding those of executive secretary of the Big Sisters' Association of the Associated Charities of Philadelphia, director of woman's work of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board at Washington, director of juvenile probation for the Philadelphia Juvenile Delinquency Society, and consultant to the American Social Hygiene Association, which job she resigned to take her present

one. During the war she was director of the women's and girls' section of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. She has also been a lecturer at the Pennsylvania School for Social Work and at Bryn Mawr College.

The sixty women on the staff of her new bureau were appointed after rigorous Civil Service examinations. They have college degrees or a training equivalent

to an academic course and at least five years' experience in social service work. Matilda Van Azeno Hamil is Miss Addison's immediate assistant, acting as supervisor of women investigators. Women members of the New York City Commission on Crime Prevention include Lady Margaret Armstrong, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Jane M. Hoey, and Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr.

The Prohibition of the Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth

By Burnita Shelton Matthews,
Chairman, Lawyers Council, National Woman's Party

THERE are five States which prohibit the employment of women both before and after childbirth for designated periods. There is one State which prohibits employment after but not before childbirth. These six States are Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Vermont and Washington.

The prohibited period varies. In Connecticut it is four weeks before and four weeks after childbirth; in Massachusetts and Vermont it is two weeks before and four weeks after; in Missouri it is three weeks before and three weeks after. New York has the shortest prohibited period which is four weeks following the birth of a child. Washington, on the other hand, has the longest prohibited period, which is four months before childbirth and six weeks after.

Despite the barring of a woman from paid work for specified periods before and after childbirth, no method is provided in this type of legislation and regulation whereby such a woman in necessitous circumstances is to be maintained.

The prohibition is not applicable to all employments. In Connecticut and New York it applies to factories, mercantile

establishments, mills, and workshops. In Massachusetts the law applies to laboring in a mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical establishment. Mis-

souri has a more extensive law. It applies to manual, physical, stenographic or clerical work in a manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile establishment, factory, workshop, laundry, bakery, restaurant, place of amusement, express or transportation or public utility business, common carrier or public institution. Missouri exempts from the operation of the law telephone companies, and establishments in towns of 3,000 or less population. The Vermont law covers laboring in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing and mechanical establishments. In the State of Washington the orders of the Industrial Welfare Committee now in force apply to the laundry, dry-cleaning or dye-works occupation and "manufacturing or other mercantile establishment."

Massachusetts was the first State to pass this type of legislation, her statute being enacted in 1911. Within a period of nine years five other States—Connecticut, Missouri, New York, Vermont and Washington, by legislation or regulation had promulgated similar prohibitions.

Table Relative to the Prohibition of the Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth

State	Year Legislation Enacted.	Prohibited Period Before Child- birth After Child- birth	Places Affected	State	Year Legislation Enacted	Prohibited Period Before Child- birth After Child- birth	Places Affected
Connecticut Gen. Stats. Rev. of 1918, Sec. 5309.	1913 (Acts 1913, Ch. 112)	4 weeks 4 weeks	Factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop.	Vermont Gen. Laws 1917, Sec., 5839.	1912 (Laws 1912, Act No. 85)	2 weeks 4 weeks	Laboring in mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing and mechanical establishments.*
Massachusetts Gen. Laws 1921, Ch. 149, Sec. 55.	1911 (Acts 1911, Ch. 229)	2 weeks 4 weeks	Laboring in a mercantile, manufacturing or mechanical establishment.	Washington	1913 (A law was passed in 1913, Laws 1913, Ch. 174, authorizing a State agency to establish standards. Later the standards were set).	4 mos. 6 weeks	Laundry, dry-cleaning, or dye works occupation.
Missouri Rev. Stats 1929, Sec. 13211.	1919 (Law 1919, p. 442)	3 weeks 3 weeks	Manual, physical, stenographic or clerical work in a manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile establishment, factory, workshop, laundry, bakery, restaurant, place of amusement, express or transportation or public utility business, common carrier or public institution. Exemptions: Telephone companies, and establishments in towns of 3,000 or less population.	Industrial Welfare Committee Order No. 25, Oct. 14, 1921.			
New York Cahill's Consolidated Laws, 1930 Ed., Labor Law, Sec. 148.	1912 (Laws 1912, ch. 331)	4 weeks	Factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop.	Industrial Welfare Committee Order No. 30, Jan. 19, 1922.			"Manufacturing, or other mercantile establishment."**

* When enacted in 1912 the Vermont law covered only manufacturing and mechanical establishments. In 1917 the law was amended, listing the places as above given. Vermont Acts 1917, No. 177.

** It is reported that the Washington Industrial Welfare Commission in a war order prohibited the employment of women in any occupation for two months before and six weeks after childbirth. An inquiry on this point sent to the Washington Department of Labor and Industries failed to elicit any information other than as to the 1921 and 1922 orders above set forth.

Sex Shackled, Expert Holds

By Ruth Milliard,
World-Telegram,
New York,
April 1, 1931.

WIVES who consider themselves free, equal and emancipated just because the suffrage amendment was passed and the Cable Act proffers equal citizenship rights are now advised to stick close to their husbands' breakfast tables or prepare for a rude awakening.

For as soon as a wife strays from her spouse's bed and board, even for the friendliest reasons of economy, she jeopardizes her right to vote and to hold office, is disbarred from certain forms of employment and becomes a questionable character in the eyes of the law, Sophonisba Breckinridge revealed today.

After finishing an exhaustive study of marriage and the civic rights of women for the University of Chicago, this sociologist warned married women of the Untied States that most of them are still shackled by the most venerable of feudal

Press Comment

laws, which gives the husband the sole right to establish a domicile.

The average wife may have a separate residence recognized by law only when she is getting a divorce or suing for alienation of her husband's affection, when her husband has been judged legally insane or when he has deserted her in the legal sense, Miss Breckinridge said.

If the wife accepts a job in a different city from her husband, she is apt to find herself divorced on grounds of desertion, Miss Breckinridge said. Except in New York and several other States, an absentee wife cannot vote or hold office. She is barred from many civil service jobs and other positions which require a legal domicile. Even if she succeeds in getting a job, the absentee wife is, strictly speaking, at odds with the law.

Ganna Walska precipitated the most celebrated battle for domicile rights in 1929, when she attempted to bring in jewels from Europe duty free, on the ground that she maintained a residence

in Paris, although her husband, Harold MacCormick, lived in Chicago, Miss Breckinridge pointed out. Her plea was refused, but the publicity precipitated a bitter fight by the National Woman's Party. An amendment to the domicile act was later passed by the New York State Legislature, permitting married women to maintain separate residences for the purpose of voting and holding office.

The laws of most States and the Federal laws, however, still compel a woman to call the domicile of her husband her own, Miss Breckinridge reported, unless she can prove her martial state insupportable.

"Wives are legally free to use their earnings as they may wish," said Miss Breckinridge. "Surely it is absurd that the law does not permit them to seek employment where it can best be found, regardless of the husband's domicile. Married women should demand to be treated as adults, capable of self-determination. Why not fight for full legal emancipation by legislative enactment?"

Feminist Notes

"Of Either Sex"

IN OUTLINING to the American Red Cross convention his idea of a national policy for veterans' relief, Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said:

"As a matter of justice, but not as a reward or bonus, relief to every veteran of either sex who has served in the commissioned or enlisted forces of the United States in time of war and who has been exposed to the dangers of war, and who, as a direct consequence of that service has been disabled from injury or disease or who has suffered any aggravation of a pre-existing injury or disease."

He then continued with the kind of relief to be given to surviving widows, but said nothing about surviving husbands of war veterans.

Inventor

NATALIE HAYS HAMMOND of Washington, 25 years old, has recently invented and patented a metalizing process. She uses it in her New York factory, where she employs 1,500 workmen whom she personally trained.

Woman Doctor Recognized

DR. LAIMA LEIDENIUS, a well-known physician who has held a lectureship at the University of Helsinki (Finland) for many years, has been appointed professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the university. She is the first woman in Finland to be so honored.

Jockey

B. GARRARD took an ugly fall and "fell on her neck" when her horse tumbled in an English steeplechase. Most seasoned jockeys or courageous riders would have called it a day and been thankful for a wrenched shoulder rather than a broken neck, but not the plucky English girl. She remounted her horse and finished in second place.

Something New in Spain

AT LEAST the new Spanish Republic is starting off on the right foot, Feministically, in appointing Victoria Kent, 35-year-old lawyer, as supervisor of prisons.

Miss Kent was the first woman to practice law in the Spanish courts. She won her first case, defended a chauffeur charged with violating traffic laws. She was born at Malaga and educated at the University of Madrid.

She is a sturdy Feminist and has always advocated legal divorce, which is not recognized in Spain. Of this she says:

"Spain has been the most backward country in the world in matters pertaining to marriage and women's rights. Marriage can be made moderately acceptable only when divorce is made legal and equitable laws regarding the division of property are passed."

In her new position, the first official one held by a woman under the new government, she will have the great task of modernizing Spain's almost medieval prison

system. She has always been interested in prison reform, particularly those concerned with the welfare of women prisoners and juvenile delinquents.

Of the Republic, which she has long fought for as vigorously as for women's rights, she now says:

"We have the republic at last and I hope that we will be able to make it worth while. I know we will."

She Made Her Job

MURIEL BROWN, director of the Children's Theatre in Chicago, first made her own job and then made it successful.

Her Children's Theatre, which is now six years old, presents four plays each season, each play being given for six successive Saturday matinees. The season lasts from November to May. Although the plays are presented for children, they are acted by students in the School of the Art Institute of Chicago's department of drama and no children take part.

After tramping about New York for two years after her graduation from the excellent drama school of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, seeking a sponsor for her cherished idea of a children's theatre, Miss Brown went to Chicago as secretary to Thomas Woods Stevens, head of the department of drama of the Art Institute in Chicago.

Now she not only manages the theatre, successfully enough to pay her salary and all expenses out of the box-office receipts, but she also writes at least one of the

four plays of her repertoire each year.

She thinks there is a great field for women in managing children's theatres and in writing plays for children.

Another Record

RUTH NICHOLS of Rye, New York, who less than a week before had lost the world altitude record for women to Elinor Smith—that is, of course, if Miss Smith's record of 32,500 feet stands up under official tests—set a new speed record for women on April 13, when she averaged 210.65 miles an hour and flew as fast as 226.88 miles an hour at one time.

In congratulating Miss Smith on breaking the altitude record on April 9, Miss Nichols said.

"Splendid work, Elinor. Records must constantly be broken if commercial aviation is to advance. My best congratulations." Then she set out to take her own advice about breaking records.

The former official speed record for women was 181.15 miles an hour, held by Amelia Earhart, though Florence Low Barnes has flown as fast as 196 miles an hour in an unofficial test.

Miss Nichols chose the three-kilometer course at Grosse Isle, Michigan, on which Miss Earhart made the former record. She flew the same plane in which she crossed the continent in about thirteen flying hours last winter and in which she set her altitude record of 28,743 feet.

Her first time around the course she made a record, going 202.81 miles an hour. The second time her speed was 221.85 miles an hour, the third only 191.04, but the fourth time, with her motor warmed and familiar with the course, she made

226.88 miles an hour, almost four miles a minute.

Pilots attending the air show at Detroit, who saw her race against time, praised her flying ability highly. She got every ounce of power from her engine, they said, and showed great skill in flying the course and care in her preparations. The air at the low altitude—the official regulation require a height of less than 1,000 feet for speed tests—was bumpy and the wind blew dangerously cross-wise over the course.

Miss Nichols herself described her record-breaking feat as "the most normal thing in the world."

Want Legislative Posts

WANTING actual Equal Rights with men not just an apparent opportunity for equality, the women of India at the recent round-table conference in London asked a certain number of "reserved seats" in India's future legislature.

Declaring that equal voting power with men does not give women equal opportunity in the political affairs of the country, the two women delegates, the Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan, asked the reservation of a certain number of seats in the legislature for which only women would be eligible. They said that, in England, where women have long had an important part in public affairs, only fifteen women have been elected to Parliament in the last twelve years. The women of India do not want to wait long for a small representation, they added, and urged a temporary measure allotting a small proportion of seats to women.

"We believe," they said, "that after a

time, when the public is no longer startled by the conception of women in public life and has learned to appreciate their presence there, such a provision would no longer be necessary and women would be able to enter the political arena on the basis of a fair field and no favor."

Mrs. Subbarayan told the delegates to the round-table that the women of India will bear their full share of responsibility in building the new State. Women of India are now supposed to have equal franchise powers with men, but because of the property qualification, there is no real equality. Very few Indian women possess property.

The great plea of the two women delegates was the incorporation of their rights and safeguards in the new constitution now, instead of waiting until the men of India get their self-government, and then fighting all over again for women's rights.

Fighting Patriot

IN POLAND'S 1930 celebration of the centenary of its great insurrection, Emilie Plater was one of the patriots honored.

In 1830 she vowed herself to the liberation of her country, cut off her long hair, donned masculine uniform, and with sword and pistols organized a volunteer regiment. Her little troop was soon overcome and dispersed by the Russians, but Emilie, undeterred, joined the regular army and shared the hardships and dangers of the war with ordinary soldiers. She soon became captain of an infantry regiment and showed great courage.

She died at 24 from a fever brought on by her army service.

News from the Field

Wisconsin Defeats 44-Hour Bill

THE Nixon bill providing for a 44-hour week and an 8-hour day for women only in Wisconsin was defeated by the Wisconsin Assembly by a vote of 65 to 30 on April 15. It was indefinitely postponed.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Robert A. Nixon of Washburn.

Frankness, at least, was used in arguing for the bill. Assemblyman Oscar J. Schmiede of Appleton said, "This is an emergency measure, and the only solution to the present unemployment situation."

The only woman member of the Wisconsin Legislature, Assemblywoman Agnes Charbonneau of Superior, opposed the bill, stating that she had refused, on request, to introduce such a bill, and demanding to know why women, but not men, should be limited to an 8-hour day.

Assemblywoman Charbonneau pleaded for the right of women to make enough for their support as long as they are able and willing to work.

Assemblyman E. G. Smith of Beloit aided Assemblywoman Charbonneau in fighting for the right of women to work on equal terms with men.

Assemblywoman Charbonneau also fought the Mauthe resolution expressing a policy against employment of married women in public service.

Jury Bill Defeated

ANOTHER State has refused to admit women to jury service. According to the *Associated Press* the Connecticut General Assembly on April 8 defeated a measure to give women the right to serve on juries by a vote of 156 to 85. The news account said several women members voted against the jury service bill.

A similar bill has been before each session of the Legislature since 1921. The opposition to the bill which defeated it in the lower house this April was based on the claim that women of the State do not desire jury service. Those fighting for the bill stated that this was untrue and added

that "jury service is a right to which women are as much entitled as to the franchise."

Feminist Movement Advances in Brazil

AFTER a quiet, watchful period of waiting for the excitement following last year's revolution to die down, the "equal-rights-for-women" campaign in Brazil is again coming to the fore.

The organized women's clubs of Brazil are planning to carry their fight to the President himself in order to secure the ballot they have sought for fifteen years. They declare that Brazilian women have demonstrated their equality with men in meeting great national issues and even in fighting during the revolution.

The fighting battalions of women of Minas Geraes during the revolt have done much to push the Feminist movement on. A number of enthusiastic and ardent workers have recently reorganized the National Alliance of Women with Elvira Komer, who led the militant women revo-

lutionists, Nathercia Silveira and Amelia Godoy, at its head.

One of the first things the Alliance plans is the intellectual elevation of Brazilian women through clubs at which current topics, economics and politics will be discussed.

In Spanish

THE National Woman's Party has been asked to send articles on its work regularly to *Nueva Era*, a Feminist review published in Santurce, Porto Rico, and edited by Mercedes de la Torre O'Neill.

This magazine has already printed, in successive numbers, an article on "Alva Belmont, Feminist," by Muna Lee, and a Spanish translation, in full, of the addresses delivered by Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas and Senator James Watson of Indiana at the dedication of Alva Belmont House.

Mrs. Crump Continues Fight

ELLEN PHELPS CRUMP, chairman of the Mississippi State Branch of the National Woman's Party, is continuing her valiant fight against discriminations against women in employment.

In another letter to the *Cotton Trade Journal*, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated April 12, Mrs. Crump said:

"I have just read your interesting copy of the 11th. I see that you are still quoting Congressmen and other men about night work in the textile mills for women, and you do not quote that the women demand that they be not restricted and that there should be like industrial laws for both men and women. . . .

"But to return to the question of night work for women. It is not reasonable, any way it is taken, to restrict women's work where and when they find it best suited to their necessities and wishes when we consider how much night work women do, anyway.

"Who is that watches beside the sick bed of the child or anyone stricken but the woman? No one but the woman. It is not only night work, but the most awful kind, for while the interest in the active part of the work in the mills keep one awake, the silent watches beside the sick bed are deadly in their monotony. . . .

"So do not stand for discrimination against women, and, at least, quote for letting them have their own way, unless you just feel that they are going to have it anyway."

Oppose Bill Against Married Women

RILLA NELSON, chairman of the Michigan State Branch of the National Woman's Party; Bessie Garner, attorney member of the Branch; Mary McClinch, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and May Ross, legislative rep-

resentative of the business women's organization, were among those opposing, apparently with success, the bill introduced in the Michigan Legislature by Representative John Dykstra of Muskegon to make it unlawful for married women to work if their husbands are capable of supporting them. A hearing was given the bill April 8, and women appeared against the bill, the Young Women's Christian Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the nurses' association, being among the organizations represented.

At a meeting of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, Professor Cleo Murtland of the vocational education course at the University of Michigan and Mrs. Nelson spoke against the measure. Mrs. Nelson characterized the bill as unconstitutional and ridiculous, having also told the legislative committee that it would take from women the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Professor Murtland said, according to the *Detroit Times* of April 10:

"It would only shift the burden to force married women out of the business and industrial world back into the home. It may be that some married women are greedy and that they are working outside the home to earn money for luxuries their husbands cannot supply. But the majority are working to give their children educational advantages or to support sick husbands or aged parents."

Benefit

ABENEFIT is being planned for the National Woman's Party. Tickets are being sold for the performance of "The Romantic Young Lady." This play, written by G. Martinez Sierra, is being presented by the Pierce Hall Players on the evenings of May 1 and 2 at Pierce Hall, Sixteenth and Harvard streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The benefit committee, of which Margaret F. Luers is the chairman, includes Eileen Cook, Belle Leon, Helen, Grace and Elizabeth McGerr, Lily Byers and Angelina Carabelli.

Members of the Woman's Party are asked to support this benefit by buying tickets.

Josephine Casey in Georgia

WORD has come to the national headquarters of the National Woman's Party of successful preliminary work being done by Josephine Casey, Feminist and labor organizer in Georgia. Miss Casey is there organizing women who have been thrown out of work by the textile manufacturers' agreement to bar women from night work.

Considerable notice has been given her work by newspapers and trade journals especially interested in the textile industry.

Mrs. Valentine Winters, chairman of the Ohio State Branch of the Woman's Party, writing to Muna Lee after reading reports of Miss Casey's work, said:

"Just this moment came to town after a depressing and tiresome day getting the house there ready to sell or rent, and found the copies of Miss Casey's letters which I have just finished. They are deliciously refreshing and amusing. It is just as if I had been with her to see and talk with each one of those women, and the newspaper men! It reminds me of the early days in the Middle West. I live over an interview Miss Baker and I had with Mr. Wylie of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the old *Commercial*, owned and managed by the Tafts. . . .

"I was delighted with Miss Casey's letters, and you were wise to send her to Georgia. It always seems to me the National Woman's Party is doing some thrilling worthwhile thing."

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